BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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Daily paper, 1 month.....$ 3 00
" 3 months.....8 00
" 6 months.....15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months.....3 00
" 6 months.....5 00

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1864. NO. 115

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Georgia—Northern News, &c.

DALTON, March 22.—The enemy have retired from our front, and their recent movements are only supposed to have been a reconnoissance.

A heavy snow fell last night and to-day it lies four inches deep.

The Louisville *Journal* of the 19th received, says Sherman has assumed command of the army of Mississippi with his headquarters at Nashville.

Gen. Grant leaves for Washington to-morrow.

Gen. Stoddard has arrived and been placed under arrest for disobedience of orders. He says he will serve as a private if cashiered.

Isaac Murphy has been elected Governor of Arkansas. The State has declared herself free by a larger vote than was required by Lincoln.

Jacksonport, Arkansas, has been captured by the Rebels.

A plot has been discovered in the border counties of Kentucky, to hand over the State to the Confederacy.—Numerous prominent citizens are implicated.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* of the 20th received. News unimportant.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 23.—The snow storm yesterday, was the most violent known here for several years. The ground was covered to an average depth of six inches. To-day the weather is clear and warm and the snow is rapidly disappearing.

It is reported that Burnside has arrived at Newbern, probably to take command of that Department.

At auction sale of Bonds and Stocks, to-day, there was some improvement in five years bonds and fifteen million loan. Gold sold at 21.

Decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

MACON, March 22.—The Supreme Court of Georgia, to-day, unanimously affirmed the constitutionality of the act substitute law.

SHODDY AND NIGGERS.—How changed is the Federal city that bears the name of the immortal Washington, the once great and beautiful capital of the United States, may be best told by the following paragraphs describing "the President's reception":

[From the Hartford Times.]

At the late Presidential reception at the White House, Mrs. Lincoln was tastefully attired in a white silk dress, heavily festooned with rich black lace, and wore a necklace of pearls, and head-dress also of pearls, as if nothing had happened, and "nobody hurt."

During the evening, Dr. Augusta, the coloured surgeon for the District coloured regiment, dressed in his major's uniform, and Acting Surgeon Abbott (colored, of the same regiment) paid their respects to the President, and were received by Mr. Lincoln with marked attention.

There were several of the escaped Libby prisoners among the guests; and the President entered into conversation with Colonel Kendrick of the Third West Tennessee regiment, remarking that he (the colonel, who is rather tall and slim) was like himself, "well built for getting through small holes."

Imagine Washington, the father of his country, Jefferson, Jackson, or any President but Abraham Lincoln, receiving with "marked attention," a buck negro in the national uniform!

Quartermaster's Office C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 23d, 1864.

I REQUIRE 25 (TWENTY-FIVE) NO. 1 NEGRO Men for employ in this Department.

Parties having good hands to hire will do well to apply immediately.

W. E PEIRCE,
March 24-6t Captain & A. Q. M.

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C. Feb 13-tf

Bank of Graham, N. C.,
March 4th, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND THOSE TO WHOM DIVIdends are due are hereby notified to draw the amounts due them from this Bank by the 25th inst., as all balances left in Bank after that date will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds for said parties.

March 7-t25M C. P. MEBANE, Cash'r.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS NOW HOLDING OR WHO MAY hereafter hold checks or drafts against us, dated prior to April, 1864 are notified to present them for payment before that time, or they will be paid in the old currency.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
March 12 tf

NOTICE.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co.,
March 15th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT RECEIVE ANY MORE private freight for Petersburg until after the 1st of April.

P. A. DUNN, Sup't.
March 17-tlA

STOCK FOR SALE.

IF APPLICATION BE MADE IMMEDIATELY, I will sell One Hundred shares in the Chatham Railroad Company at par—$100 per share.

March 19-tf W. W. VASS, Treas

FOR SALE

145 INCHES COTTON YARN; 1,000 YARDS 4-4 sheeting; 500 yards 4-4 sheeting; 1,000 yds. checked cotton cloth; 130 pounds sole leather; 100 lbs. kips and side leather; 96 sacks dry salt, which we desire to sell for Confederate notes before the 1st day of April.

KING, POGUE & CO.,
March 21-8t Graham, N. C.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A FARM, COMSISTING OF ONE HUNDMED AND twelve acres, well watered and well timbered, situated six miles northwest of Raleigh, is offered for sale, together with the stock of all kinds upon it, a quantity of provisions of various kinds, and household and kitchen furniture. The improvements consist of two log houses, corn-crib, potato house, stables and shelter, and there is a lot of building lumber and shingles. Thirteen bushels of wheat have been sown, also some rye, and some Irish potatoes planted. Property more desirable is seldom offered. For further information apply at

March 19 3w*d PROGRESS OFFICE.
Confederate copy twice and send account to this office.

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, March 4th, 1864.

ALL CHECKS AND REQUISITIONS OF THIS Company, now outstanding, are payable only in the present currency.

W. W. VASS, Treas'r.
March 5-3tawtlA

LATEST NORTHERN NEWS.

The following interesting summary is from Northern papers of the 18th:

GRANT'S ORDERS ASSUMING COMMAND—HIS HEADQUARTERS TO BE WITH THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Grant left Nashville for Washington on Saturday, the 19th, and was to repair immediately to the front. His staff is composed of officers formerly with him in the military division of the Mississippi. He formally assumed command of the armies of the United States on the 17th, and issued the following general order:

General Orders—No. 12.

HEADQ'RS OF THE ARMY OF THE U. STATES,
Nashville, Tenn., March 17, 1864.

In pursuance of the following order of the President—

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., March 10, 1864.

Under the authority of the act of Congress to appoint the grade of Lieutenant-General in the army, of February 29, 1864, Lieutenant-General Ulysses S. Grant, United States Army, is appointed to the command of the armies of the United States.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

I assume command of the armies of the United States. Headquarters will be in the field, and, until further orders, will be with the Army of the Potomac. There will be an office headquarters in Washington, D. C., to which all official communications will be sent, except those from the army where the headquarters are at the date of their address.

U. S. GRANT, Lt.-General.

"THE MAN ON HORSEBACK AT LAST."

The New York *Herald* says:

The man on horseback, with his "headquarters in the saddle," has come at last. According to "General Orders No. 98," from the War Office, "Major General Halleck is, at his own request, relieved from duty as General-in-Chief of the army, and Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant is assigned to the command of the armies of the United States, and "the headquarters of the army will be in Washington, and also with Lieutenant-General Grant in the field."

This is the arrangement effected in the General's late visit to the national capital. As General-in-Chief he is not to be shut up and tied to a desk in the War Office, but is to be free to visit in person our different armies, in shaping and directing their movements.—Instead, therefore, of losing his services in the field by his promotion to his present position, they are extended around the entire circle of the rebellion.

* * * * * * * *

It is the fixed conviction of the country that the approaching campaign will extinguish the rebellion or give it a new lease of life; it is the belief of the country that our armies in the field, with our powerful co-operating fleets, are abundantly able to put an end to the Davis Confederacy in this campaign. This is the opinion of the country and the army. The administration is aware of it; Gen. Grant knows it, and we doubt not shares in this opinion, and is shaping his plans accordingly. He has some difficulties before him; but the immense advantages which he has gained, and which he now holds, make him the undoubted master of the military situation.

* * * * * * * *

Let the movements of our armies, therefore, in the interval to the meeting of the Baltimore Republican Convention in June, strengthen or sustain the military reputation of Gen. Grant, and the Convention will be irresistibly borne along to his nomination. We believe, too, that between this day and the 7th of June such victories will be gained by our armies as will electrify the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

MONSTER MASS MEETING IN NEW YORK IN FAVOR OF M'CLELLAN.

A monster mass meeting was held in New York city on the evening of the 17th, at the Cooper Institute, over which the Hon. Amos Kendall presided, the object being to place the name of General George B. McClellan before the people as a candidate in the coming Presidential campaign. The large hall of the Institute was densely packed by an enthusiastic assemblage who greeted every mention of Gen. McClellan's name with rapturous applause. On the platform was a large gathering of influential citizens. A series of resolutions was unanimously adopted pledging the meeting to vote for the favorite. Speeches were made by Hon. Amos Kendall, Hon. R. D. Jacobs, Lieut. Gov. of Kentucky; Gen. Norton, of Texas, and Col. Laugenschwartz.

The following resolutions were then read and put to the meeting and adopted with acclammation:

Whereas, a fratricidal war, originating in a disregard of the maxims and warnings of our fathers, is desolating the land and threatening the permanent disruption of our Federal Union. And whereas, the present administration, by their fatal policy in the conduct of the war; by their infringement upon State and individual rights; by a general suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and substituting military for civil courts; and, above all, by employing the army to suppress the freedom of elections, and forcing governments of minorities upon the people of the States, has not only protracted the war indefinitely, bringing upon the country interminable taxation and financial ruin, but has created general alarm for the integrity of the States and the liberty of their citizens, all threatened to be swallowed up in a fanatical despotism, the worst of all governments. And, whereas, the country has no guarantee for the speedy and successful termination of the war under the imbecile and changeable management of the present administration through any other means than by a change of men at the coming Presidential election: therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly invite all our fellow-citizens, of whatever political organizations, to unite with us in one concerted effort to place at the head of our government a man in whose wisdom, integrity and firmness the country may rely with hope for a speedy suppression of the rebellion, the cessation of bloodshed and the maintenance of the Union which our fathers bequeathed to us—a Union of independent States and free people, created by the Constitution, and to be maintained only by its observance.—(Applause.)

Resolved, That the right of suffrage, regulated by the States, is the only safeguard for individual liberty, and must be defended at every hazard. (Cheers.)

Resolved, That we recognize in General George B. McClellan (tremendous cheering, repeated again and again) qualifications which eminently fit him to be the deliverer and saviour of our country; and we hold it to be the paramount duty of all patriotic citizens and organizations to abandon all disturbing questions and rally around him as the destined preserver of our constitutional liberties. (Renewed enthusiasm, and cries of "Bravo!")

The resolutions were adopted with great enthusiasm.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

The *Herald* says the late operations in Florida and the Southwest have developed the important fact, that at every point the rebels have been found prepared, and ready to give way whenever it might be touched. On the contrary, the Confederacy appears to be in a good state of organization, and the indications are the Southern leaders will oppose the Federals in the coming contest with a more determined vigor, and greater energy and bitterness than they have ever shown in any previous campaign.

The *Herald* concludes as follows:

But we enter the struggle under hopeful auspices in some respects. General Grant is now our man on horseback. His great victories in the West have saved the country from the destruction that the blunders of the administration would have brought upon it, and it is to be hoped that, with greater power, he will accomplish vastly more.

Two hundred thousand men have been called for, it is to be supposed at his suggestion. Let them be given. We must not stint in men or money now; for this is to be the final trial. If, with General Grant at the head and the struggle as it now is, we cannot put the rebellion down in the coming summer, we can never put it down. Never again, if we fail now, shall we be in so good a position to strike the decisive blow. Before another summer a Presidential election and an unparalleled political strife will tear the country to pieces with intestine quarrels. Let the country understand this, and rally now in earnest to support Grant for a final attempt.

INAUGURATION OF THE "FREE STATE GOVERNMENT" OF LOUISIANA.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New York *Times* furnishes a full and elaborate account of the imposing ceremonies connected with the inauguration on the 4th inst., of Michael Hahn, the newly elected "Governor" under the Free State movement in Louisiana. The proceedings were publicly held in La Fayette Square, which was magnificently decorated. The surrounding buildings and large buttonwood trees which line the edges of the Square, were worked in as part and parcel of the decorations, as if they had been arranged for the special purpose of giving effect to the decorations.

In the middle of the Square was erected a circular platform, above which floated the "national standard," while from this point as a centre in a sweep of half a mile towered an amphitheatre of seats. On these seats were seated ten thousand "loyal" children of the public schools, and five thousand specially invited guests. At the base of this immense amphitheatre was a platform for Gilmore's five hundred musicians and forty anvils and their "beaters." In the rear of the amphitheatre were thirty four upright columns, each surmounted by a glass colored globe, underneath a shield, representing in this way every State of the "Union." Behind this were stationed fifty pieces of artillery. Over the centre Square were festoons of evergreens and signal flags of all nations.

The day was ushered in by a salute of a hundred guns, mingled with the chimes of all the bells in the city.

At the appointed hour a procession was formed, headed by the "Governor elect," supported by the Military Governor, and numerous other military and civil officers, the band discoursing appropriate music. When a prayer had been offered, 'Hail Columbia' was performed in the following manner: First verse, full band, five hundred performers; 2d verse, full band and grand chorus of ten thousand public school children present; 3d verse, full band, grand chorus by the children, and a chime of all the bells in the city; 4th verse, full band, grand chorus, the chiming of the bells, and a great gun accompanied fifty pieces of artillery. It is certainly difficult to give the slightest idea of the magnificent effect of this climacteric rendition of our grandest national air. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Mr. Gilmore, the leader of the band, who rang the bells and fired the artillery by means of telegraphic wires that centered on the table before him. Not a mistake was made—the united voices sounded as one vast shout. Not a bell struck in the wrong time, not a piece of artillery was out of place.'

After the oath of office was formally administered, the 'Star Spangled Banner' was given with the same accompaniment of the full band, chime of bells, grand chorus, and artillery.

The newly installed 'Governor' then read his inaugural, full of the usual common place, after which the 'Anvil Chorus,' with the accompaniments of full band, bells and artillery was given. Meantime, says the correspondent, a beautiful young lady, with several children, miniature representative of the Goddess of Liberty, came on the stand and presented Governor Hahn with a beautiful wreath, so arranged as to read M. H., our Governor.'—At this stage Gen. Banks stepped on the platform and addressed the people. At the conclusion of the address the band gave 'Our Flag is Still There,' with the usual accompaniments. Then followed the grand musical *finale*, which ended the ceremonies connected with the inauguration of the first 'Free State Governor of Louisiana.'

For the Progress.]

MR. EDITOR:—As W. W. Holden is a candidate for Governor, and the people of old Rutherford have always given free utterance to their sentiments, I, as one of her sons, take the liberty, through your paper, to express my views, and also give those that I think will suit the people of this county. In 1861, when Gov. Vance was elected, you and everybody know that he was villified and called a traitor and everything that could be done to defeat him. So the result now, when Gov. Vance has left his friends, and *the people* seek another man in whom they can rely, he is called a traitor and held up in every light but an honest one, to the people.

W. W. Holden is the choice of Rutherford county. In this county Gov. Vance was first nominated and started for the office he now holds. What has he done in any way to recompense the people for what they have done for him? Has he set on foot any plan for negotiations? Has he stood up square to the liberties and sovereignty of this State? In one word, what has he done for the Conservatives of this State to induce them to re elect him? Has he taken any steps to keep out the principle of substitutes until their case is decided? Has he taken any steps to put under foot the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*? Has he done like Gov. Brown of Georgia? Upon the whole, he has done nothing but what has been directly or indirectly tending to the Destructives. For these reasons and many others, W. W. Holden has become a candidate for Governor. Now what has Mr. Holden done for the people to vote for him? Some say that he is a traitor. Now I have been a regular reader of his paper for three years and I have never seen anything whatever, that had any tendency towards disloyalty. He has always stood up for the liberties and rights of the State, for President Davis and the Confederate authorities everywhere. He has been a good Conservative from the beginning, and for what he has done he deserves the votes of the people of North Carolina.

W. W. Holden is the man. As we hated to give up Governor Vance, we now go in for a man against him as much as we ever did for him. It is to be hoped that the counties will soon assemble themselves in their own way and places and give utterance to their sentiments for Governor, let it be who it may. I think it is enough for any person to see that Gov. Vance is a Destructive, when the very men that voted against him, now hold meetings and put him forth as their choice for Governor. He is a Destructive in every sense of the word. I have written more now than I intended, but I must defend a man I think has no equal in this State—W. W. Holden. I have written this simply that Gov. Vance and everybody else may know how old Rutherford stands, and to show that we believe W. W. Holden to be our truest and best Conservative, and the man for the Gubernatorial chair. It is to be hoped that everything will go along quietly, and in days which are to come we will place William W. Holden in the Gubernatorial chair. As my communications are like angels visits, few and far between, I will close, and write more at another time, hoping that the Editor of the *Progress* will publish this as a piece of justice to Mr. Holden.

SIDON.

Rutherfordton, N. C.

TOBACCO AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD, AT TOWLES' AUCTION AND Commission Store, on Saturday, 26th inst.,

25 BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

and other goods.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
March 22-4t* Auctioneer.

DEATH OF MRS. GENERAL BEAUREGARD.

Marguerite Caroline Deslonde, wife of Gen. G. T. Beauregard, died in New Orleans on the 2d March, and was buried on the 4th. Her funeral was the largest ever witnessed in New Orleans. The *Picayune*, of the 4th, thus speaks of her death and describes her funeral:

Our obituary column yesterday recorded the death of a lady in this city, so well and widely known, and so tenderly regarded by so many warm and affectionate hearts, that in ordinary times more than a mere announcement of her death would have been made in our columns. Belonging to one of the best Creole families in Louisiana, closely connected with those who have held honorable positions in their country and abroad, known and esteemed by a large and loving circle of friends at the South, at the North, and in Europe, yet to none of these was she so entirely so devotedly endeared, as she was to her husband, who was absent, and to her relatives and friends, who, night and day during the years of her illness, have watched by her bedside, have anticipated every possible want, and soothed her sickness with an unwearying devotion commensurate with, and comparable with their love alone.

When the immediate predecessor of the present Commanding General was in this department, he personally tendered to her an escort and every facility, if, and whenever, she should wish to join her husband. She was too weak, too ill to be removed.—The devotion of this lady to her husband, her love for him was such that she would not allow her family to communicate to him her critical position. Her sorrows and her sufferings have been respected, even by strangers, to the day of her death and her entrance into the land where there is always peace.

The body of Marguerite Caroline Deslonde, wife of Gen. G. T. Beauregard, was removed this morning from her late residence, to the boat *Nebraska*, for conveyance to the Parish of St. John the Baptist. A larger throng was never assembled at any private funeral in this city. As early as eight o'clock the street in the vicinity of the House was crowded with people, a very large number of whom were ladies, who came from every part of the city. The house was filled and the adjacent streets were thronged.—The Archbishop of the diocese and several priests were in attendance to perform the funeral rites, and the coffin was profusely decorated with beautiful wreathes of flowers. After the prayers the body was taken to the boat, which lay at the foot of Esplanade street, and the coffin was followed by a procession that fairly filled the street from the levee to Rampart street. Mr. Theod. Guyol, Mr. Maspero, Mr. Jules Toledano, and Lieut. Lefort, of the French war steamer *Cattinel* were among the pall bearers, with others, whose names we did learn this morning. Several thousand persons were present. Our limits this evening prevent a more extended account of the funeral.

It is rare indeed that so large a funeral throng is assembled where all is so orderly and where not a single incident occurs to detract from the solemnity of the scene. The arrangements this morning were perfect and complete, and the thousands who attended the funeral testified by their presence their sincere respect for the memory of the deceased, and their sorrowing sympathy for her surviving friends.

Over six thousand persons attended the deceased lady's funeral, and the cortege was upwards of a mile in length. We understand it was the wish and intention of Major General Banks to have been present, but presume his time was necessarily pre-occupied at the inauguration ceremonies.

For the Progress.]

[COMMUNICATED.]

The disabled soldier, wending his weary way home, is truly an object worthy of sympathy and kindness. Sweet memories of home and the loved, crowd his mind, and he anticipates the happy greeting. But the painful wound or cruel disease sinks his spirits.

Oh! how past all computation is the benefit of Wayside Homes and Good Samaritans. One of the greatest causes of discontent with our noble invalid soldiers is the crabid manner, and the harsh treatment of those appointed to minister unto them. Petulant and unkind words fall gratingly upon the ear of our worn and wearied veterans. The inhumanity, insolence, and unkindness of upstart, soulless officials, has driven the barbed arrow deep into the sensibilities of many of our brave and sick defenders.

We desire from personal experience and the uniform testimony of others, to bear witness to the good management of the Raleigh Wayside Hospital. We believe Dr. Roberts, the Assistant Surgeon in charge, really sympathizes with suffering humanity. We do not intend to flatter, but simply to hold this up as an example for imitation. When we see the kindness of such men our estimate of human nature is elevated, and we feel enthused with the sentiment that in many bosoms the rude hand of war has not seared and spoilt all the nicer feelings of our nature, but that there is still the bounding pulse, the electric chord which, vibrating to the touch of misery, gives the balm for consolation and the cordial for suffering.

Kind ladies often minister at this Hospital to the afflicted. And in an especial manner have I been struck with the habitual attendance and kindness of a particular family, who, since this war, have illustrated the noble characteristics of woman as a ministering angel when pain and anguish wring the brow.

SOLDIER.

THE NEW ORLEANS MARTYR.—It is a fact not generally known, and yet it is a fact, that Munford, the martyr to Butler's tyranny, in New Orleans, was a native of Onslow county, North Carolina, and that the father of the murdered man left this State when the victim of Butler's rage was but a child.

By the following from the *Examiner*, it will be seen that Mrs. Munford, the widow of the murdered man, has come out from New Orleans and is now in Richmond:

Mrs. Munford, the widow of Munford the martyr, selected by Beast Butler to signalize his usurpation of the rights of the citizens of New Orleans, has arrived in Richmond, with her family, consisting of three interesting children.

While the widows and families of Dr. Wright, of Norfolk, and Jackson, of Alexandria—both victims selected to make memorable the occupation of those cities by Federal bayonets—have been amply and liberally provided for by a patriotic and sympathetic people, we have, we regret to say, heard of no such liberal provision having been made, or now on foot, having for its object the lifting above want of the widow and offspring of the heroic Munford, who, dying, said—"I recommend my wife and children to the keeping of the Confederacy; I die for its cause." Noble words, and worthy of the Spartan age. If ever there has been a martyr to the Southern cause, selected and led forth to the slaughter, Munford was that one. Three days before his execution, a letter of apology for his act was drawn up and laid before him in his cell. His signature and the oath were all that was required to save his life and open wide his dungeon door. "Take it away," he said, "I have done nothing to apologize for." On the scaffold he was approached by an emissary of the Beast with, "Munford, don't make a fool of yourself; sign this"—presenting the paper. "Go away," repeated the undaunted Munford, "I have made up my mind."—Can such devotion, such heroism, go unregarded in the persons of those who owe it to his country, be held most dear? We sincerely trust that a fund will be inaugurated by some gentleman of wealth and standing at once heading a subscription for the furtherance of the above most worthy object. We understand that the subject of this notice is entirely dependent, with her family, upon the recognition, by the government, and the Southern public, of the situation she is placed in by her husband's sacrifice. Any contributions left with the manager of this office, will be given the authorized direction.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

IN OBEDIENCE TO AN ORDER OF THE CONfederate States Court for the District of North Carolina and the District of Pamlico, notice is hereby given to all persons residing in the counties of Carteret, Craven, Jones and Onslow, who are indebted to other enemies, and which has been sequestrated to the use of the Confederate States government to appear at the following times and places for the purpose of paying the interest due on their notes and accounts. All the public enemy has the capitol towns of Carteret and Craven counties, refugees from said counties will appear at Goldsboro' on the 28th, 29th and 30th days of March. Those residing in Jones and Onslow will meet at Trenton the 4th of April and Jacksonville the 6th of April. If the defendants fail to pay their interest at the above mentioned times, the clerk will be ordered to issue execution immediately.

March 23 6t C. S. WOOTEN, Receiver.

HATTERS WANTED.

THREE OR FOUR JOURNEYMAN HATTERS CAN find constant employment and good wages, by applying to the undersigned at Statesville, N. C.

March 23-2w WITTKOWSKY & CO.

MINERS WANTED.

A NUMBER OF GOOD COPPER MINERS WANTed at the Haywood Copper Mines, for which the highest wages will be given. Apply to the undersigned near Haywood, Chatham county, N. C.

March 18-1w* J. M. HECK & CO.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM MY PREMISES, NEAR Thompson's Store, Wake county, on Thursday 16th instant, my by TOM, aged about 20 years. Tom is thick and short and very black, wears wooden bottomed shoes and gray jacket and homespun sack coat. He is slow motioned and slow of speech. No other mark recollected. The above reward will be paid for his delivery or confinement so that I get him.

JESSE PENNEY.
March 21-1w*

Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 16th, 1864

BY ORDERS FROM SECRETARY OF WAR, BUT one Passenger Train per day, each way, will be allowed on all Railroad lines between Richmond and Augusta.

At present, this train will be devoted entirely to those travelling under orders and on Government transportation.

Officers and soldiers delayed at this point by the stopping of the Express trains, will be sent forward by reporting at my office.

W. E. PEIRCE,
March 19-6t Capt. & A. Q. M.

NOTICE.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 12th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY, INTENDING TO COMPLY WITH the provision of the late act of Congress in relation to funding of Confederate notes, will, on and after the 28th inst., receive the present issues of that currency, above the denomination of five dollars, only at the rate of three dollars for two.

W. W. VASS,
March 11-tlA Treasurer.

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.
OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming, At C. M. FARRISS'.
NECK TIES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
GENTLEMAN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North-Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get *fits* send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED.—Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.

Feb 25-1m C. M. FARRISS.

HARNESS AND CARRIAGES

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANnounces to the public that he is now prepared to trim and repair buggies and carriages; also all kinds of harness.

Shop on Wilmington street, next door to the Confederate Blacksmith Shop.

March 7-1m JOHN EAMES.

$25 REWARD.

STOLEN, FROM MY LOT IN WAYNE COUNTY, N. C., on Sunday night, the 13th inst., one small bay HORSE, left hind foot white, dark main and tail, small white spot on forehead, very narrow rump, small white spot on his back, low in order and 4 years old. From the best information he is taken to some portion of the State West of Raleigh. I will pay the above reward of twenty five dollars for his delivery or any information so that I can get him again.

There was, also, a black mare taken about 7 years old, the same night and supposed by the same party.

Address me at Pikeville, Wayne County, N. C.

March 18-2w. NATHAN EDGERTON.

Bank of Commerce at Newbern,
COMPANY SHOPS, March 5th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO DEPOSITORS, Banks, and to all persons holding Checks, and having Dividends due and unpaid, to present said claims and receive payment thereof in the present currency at par on or before the 25th inst., otherwise they will be funded in 4 per cent bonds of the Confederate States. And payment of all such claims will be made thereafter in said bonds.

J. A. GUION, Cashier.

March 10-14t

Charlotte Bulletin copy till 25th March and send bill immediately to advertiser.

NOTICE TO NON-CONSCRIPTS.

I NOW HAVE A COMPANY OF NON-CONSCRIPT permanently stationed at Salisbury, N. C., as Prison Guards, and will receive 25 or 30 more recruits, if an early application is made to me. This Company will not be removed from this place.

H. P. ALLEN,
Capt. Co. B, Prison Guards
Salisbury, N. C., March 5, 1864—March 7-15t

NOTICE.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
SALEM, March 4th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL DEBTS and accounts of every description—Coupons, Dividends, Hand Hire, Bonds, &c.—due by this Company previous to March 20th, 1864, will be paid in Confederate Treasury notes of the old issue.

By order of the Board of Directors:

JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
March 19-12 Secretary.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.25 the book will be sent by mail postage paid.

EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST ME as Trustee for the County of Wake, whether in checks or orders, accounts or otherwise, will present them for payment before the 1st of April, 1864.

March 14-tlaApl JOS. HUTCHINGS.
Confederate copy.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

A GOOD PIANO. APPLY AT

June 9-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1864.

Keep it Before the People.

As the *Register* and *Standard* were wont to caution in the days of '60 and '61, when some *reverbal* was to be called to the counter, that there are seven more days, not including this day, in which we will take all denominations of Confederate notes now in circulation, for subscriptions, advertising or other work at the *Progress Office*, and that the same will be gladly received up to the close of Thursday, 31st March, in payment of all debts due the establishment. We are told by the Chief of the Depositary, in this city, that it can be funded up to the last moment, provided we have a surplus; and we are sure we want nothing better than Confederate bonds, for if we succeed, which we must, they will be as good as gold.

Eastern Virginia.

We have often said that the patience, long suffering and endurance exhibited by the people of Eastern Virginia and Eastern North Carolina, since the commencement of this hellish war, presented to the world instances of heroism and moral grandeur but seldom found in history and not excelled if equalled by the revolutionary struggle of our fathers. Eastern Virginia, especially, has been the scene of arson, murder, rapine and widespread devastation. First, the old town of Hampton was laid in ashes; then Yorktown—old Yorktown with all its historical reminiscences and revolutionary renown—is mutilated, robbed and partly destroyed, and finally becomes the camp of a mixed abolition and negro army; and later, the Court House of King and Queen county, with all the buildings of the village but one, fall by the torch of the invader, and now we have the additional horrifying intelligence that the Court House of Matthews county, together with the whole village, is a heap of smouldering ruins—all the work of a cruel, relentless, unfeeling invader.

We all remember, too, the sufferings, the anguish and untold sorrows through which the loyal people of Suffolk, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Smithfield and other towns have had to endure, and how nobly, how heroically they have been borne. There are some disloyal persons in Eastern Virginia, we doubt not, but the bearing of the great mass of the people of that section has been worthy of their ancient lineage, and we devoutly trust that the time is not far distant when they may be permitted again to enjoy the blessings of peace and independence under their own vine and fig tree.

The powers of Europe cannot interfere in our domestic quarrel, and persist in their rigid neutrality, but when before did Christian Europe look unmoved on such scenes of carnage, pillage, arson and murder as have been enacted during the last two years in Eastern Virginia? We hope Russell sleeps well! We hope the Protestant Queen says her prayers as usual, and that the Catholic Emperor of France has no nightmares on account of the "poor down-trodden slave" of the South. What mockery to tell us they cannot interfere to stop such a war as that being waged upon the people of the South—a war without a parrellel in history for the exhibition of all beastly passions and unbridled licentiousness.

Travelers and tourist from Europe—men and women of letters and personages of fortune and position,—have mingled with the people of Eastern Virginia and know them, and their slaves too; and they know, too, that no country in the world has a more happy, contented laboring class than were the darkies of "Old Virginny" before ruthlessly abducted from their homes and their masters by their white "brethren" from the North; and the abolitionists of England know, as well as we do, that our "slaves" are far better off than their "operatives"—that they are better fed, better clothed and have more liberty. But enough. We hope there are better days in store for Eastern Virginia. At present her cup of bitterness is full.

To be Shot for Desertion.

We always sympathise with suffering humanity, and never rejoice at the misfortunes of the meanest creature; and we should not notice the fact that 15 soldiers, belonging to *Virginia regiments*, are to be shot, near Richmond, on Friday, (to-morrow) but for the fact that, had they been North Carolinians, there are crawling, creeping creatures in this State, (and the slander would have been caught up and repeated by their pimps in other States,) that would have assured the world that the blood of the unfortunate victims were on the *Standard* and *Progress*. It is a fact, a mournful fact, that *fifteen* members of Virginia regiments are to be shot at the Camp of Brigadier General Hunton, near Richmond, to-morrow, and we suppose there is not one of the condemned that ever saw a copy of the *Progress* or *Standard*.—Upon whom, then, rests their blood? Not upon any of the Virginia papers. No such charge has been made, and we would scorn the source from whence it came should it be made. This thing of desertion is common to all countries and all armies, and it is only the demagogue that attempts to make certain persons or papers responsible for it. Virginia (the loyal part we mean) has bled at every pore, and still bears her breast to the storm; and yet she has men shot for desertion. Did it suit the purposes of some callous creature to extort a "dying confession" from some one of these miserable wretches, at the brink of eternity, it might be done, and some prominent journal at Richmond thus made responsible for their fate, but we hope no such miscreant will be found at the mournful tragedy.

All the States have had men shot for desertion, and to make any one, but themselves, responsible for their fate, is ridiculous and contemptible.

Dr. Roberts, Surgeon in charge of the Wayside Home near the depot in this city, requests us to state that he finds it impossible to procure bandages and linen for the purposes of dressing wounds, and appeals to the community to help him. Linen or cotton bandages, or rags, will be very acceptable. We know it is only necessary to mention the matter to the benevolent ladies of this city to have the wants of the hospital supplied.

We have always thought that foreigners who have married wives, bought property, or carried on business in the Confederate States, and who claim exemption from the conscription, should be required to set forth the town or county and State of their birth; the time at which they became citizens (if not natives) of the State or county of which they claim to be citizens; whether their parents or nearest relatives reside in the Confederacy; and if so, the length of time they have resided here; the age of the parties claiming exemption; the length of time they have resided in this country, and the circumstances under which they came; the nature of the business engaged in, and whether as owner or agent; if married, whether in the Confederacy or not, also the number of their families; if owners of property in the Confederacy, and whether real or personal; whether owners of property in the county or State of which they claim to be citizens; and, if so, the nature of it; whether they have voted in the Confederacy; and, in cases of parties claiming protection of European powers, whether they have voted in or declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States; whether under the act of the Legislature of Virginia appropriating salt to be sold to her citizens, they availed themselves of the privilege of drawing; whether they have expressed an intention of becoming citizens of the Confederate States, and if they are now residing in the Confederate States with that intention; if they intend returning to the country of which they claim citizenship, and if so, the time at which they expect to return. These facts must be certified to on oath, and must be corroborated by the affidavit of at least two respectable persons. We are curious to know how many will run the gauntlet of this examination, and do not doubt that the result will be a large addition to the conscript rolls of the Confederacy.

General J. M. Leach.

As this gentleman is now before the people of the 7th Congressional District as a candidate to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the death of Mr. Christian, we publish, by request, a review of the speech made by him at Winston, Forsyth county, on the 26th August, 1863.

We, as a journalists, shall take no part in this contest in the 7th, but we may be pardoned for saying that the sentiments which Mr. Leach then expressed are such as any man may appeal to the people of North Carolina with now, for they will not vote for any one for any office who is not in favor of the shortest road to an honorable peace. We are authorized to say that Mr. Leach is not in favor of submission or reconstruction, but he does favor incessant efforts to inaugurate negotiations with the enemy for the settlement of all difficulties and the establishment of a lasting and honorable peace.

Gubernatorial.

Those who sneer at "Holden" now will find, in August, that he is not considered a traitor by a large portion of the people of North Carolina. We are taking no part in the contest between Gov. Vance and Mr. Holden when we say the latter is as loyal as any man in the Confederacy; and though he and Gov. Vance are the two best abused men in the State, we have but little doubt but either of them can distance any other man in the State for Governor, provided the other will withdraw.

We give place to the following extract of a letter, from a prominent gentleman, received in this city, dated Webster, Jackson county, N. C., March 11th, 1864:

"I have just learned this evening that Mr. Holden is a candidate. There is no doubt in my mind of his landing safely in the chair of our Commander-in-Chief. The Western counties almost to a man will go for him. "Billy Holden" has been spoken of many months ago as being the next Governor of North Carolina."

We observe that various meetings have been held in the army and at home urging the re-election of Gov. Vance. As we have before said, the friends of both can have a fair showing in our columns, so long as communications and resolutions are respectful, but no resolution denouncing Mr. Holden as a traitor shall appear in this paper, for if he is a traitor then are a large portion of the people of the State, as we can show from our own business correspondence.—Two years ago Conservative and independent papers alone supported Gov. Vance, but now, those that opposed him then are attempting to become his special champions. We fear these things bode no good for that most worthy and patriotic gentleman. They care nothing for him, really, and only want to use him to beat another; and their support will drive off many of his former friends, unless repudiated and renounced by Gov. Vance.

For the Progress.]

CAMP DETACHMENT OF 66TH N. C. T.,
NEAR KENANSVILLE, March 20, 1864.

EDITOR PROGRESS—*Dear Sir*:—I have seen it stated in the *Confederate* that Mr. Holden would not get any votes in the army, but I can say for this regiment that it is not so. Mr. Holden will surely receive the majority, and a large majority too, of the votes of this command; and those men who write that the soldiers will not vote for him will find in August next that they are wonderfully deceived; for if the soldiers have a chance in August next they will show at the ballot-box that they have implicit confidence in him. And why should they not vote for him? He has been devoted to the soldier and done all he could for his family. He has been in favor of trying to negotiate while we were presenting an undivided front to the enemy. He has defended our old mother State against all assailants and contended for freedom, a word dear to the soldier. He has stood by the Constitution of the Confederate States and done all he could to keep designing men from trampling it under foot; and above all, he is a Conservative. He has stood by the people and soldiers, and in August next we will show our appreciation of his conduct by electing him Governor of North Carolina. How did the destructives in the last Gubernatorial election cry that Gov. Vance's election would encourage the enemy! They have again raised the faint cry that Holden's election would encourage the enemy, but that cry in August next will be met by citizens and soldiers and shame the men who uttered it. You may publish this if you chose, or publish enough to let the people know that the soldiers are for Holden, though represented otherwise. I see some of Vance's friends are holding meetings. We, the friends of Holden, will not hold any meetings, but do our duty as good soldiers, and in August next elect him. You need not sign my name to the above, but print some of it, for we want the people to know the opinion of the soldiers.

I am your friend,

[Reported for the Progress.]

From the Standard of Sept. 4, 1863.]

THE MEETING IN FORSYTH—GEN. LEACH.

[illegible]day, the 2[illegible] August, [illegible] numerous [illegible] of [illegible] and the commencement [illegible] [illegible] been not less than [illegible] were from the surrounding counties.

Speeches were made in response to loud calls, by D. H. Starbuck, Esq., Hon. J. M. Leach, and Col. W. W. Wheeler.

Gen. Leach delivered an able and well considered speech of more than an hour in length, which was received with marks of decided approbation by all, except a few who take extreme positions, on one side or the other, either as *destructive secessionists*, or as *unconditional reconstructionists*.

I took notes of his speech, and will glance briefly at the leading points discussed. He set out by saying, that, but for the fact that his position had been so often and in so many places misrepresented, he should have remained silent, but that, being thrown among so large an assemblage of his friends, he should take occasion to define his position in the course of his remarks, and to express his views, and what he believed to be the views of an overwhelming majority of the people of the State. He reviewed the causes, both remote and immediate, that had led to the breaking up of the Union—the natural fruits of *abolitionism* and *secessionism*—and declared that bad men, both North and South, had united, for it required united action, in destroying the best government, and in well nigh ruining the happiest people that the sun of Heaven had ever shone upon.

He then enforced the great principle that ours is a government of the people and that it was the *right* of the people to assemble and discuss and canvass public men and measures; that all the officers, whether civil or military, of the State or Confederate governments, were but the agents of the people, and ought to be held accountable for the manner in which they may discharge the duties of their several agencies, not only in times of peace, but more especially in the midst of a terrific revolution, such as we are now engaged in, that a majority had the right to govern in all our public affairs, and that the minority must yield and be made to submit; that whenever the people failed to assert and maintain these great fundamentable principles, that they would soon become *slaves*.

He declared it as his opinion that while the South could never be subjugated, yet, to say nothing of general bankruptcy and ruin, that hundreds of thousands of most precious lives might be saved by proper and well-directed efforts for an armistice, with the view of instituting proposals for an *honorable peace*—such a peace as would secure the property and rights of the South, and at the same time save the further effusion of blood. That a majority of the people even of the North, uninfluenced by the military, were for peace, and so, by overwhelming majorities in the South; that this most unnatural war never would, and never could be ended, except by taking this step; that therefore such negotiation must *precede peace*.—That the idea was mere nonsense that proposals for peace would nerve the North to greater exertions—that the Yankees had been doing their best all the time—that he was for fighting with the sword in one hand, and holding out the olive branch of peace in the other; that in his opinion if a united effort were made, and it ought to be made, by our Conservative men and ablest statesmen, the men with whom he had acted in endeavoring to save the country from this most desolating and bloody war, and with whom, in the main, he agreed—such men as William A. Graham, Alfred Dockery, Gov. Vance, Bedford Brown, John A. Gilmer, Lewis Thompson, Bartholomew F. Moore, Edward J. Warren, Richard S. Donnell, Wm. W. Holden, Rufus K. Speed, Thomas Settle, Robert P. Dick, and others—if these men and their friends, would with determined effort urge upon the whole country, the United States and Southern Confederacy, the necessity and wisdom of an honorable peace, to save both sections from blood and ruin—that he believed before Heaven, it could and would be brought about in less than 90 days; and one universal shout of joy would go up to Heaven, and that they would merit and receive the blessings of millions living and millions yet unborn! But if all efforts at an honorable settlement failed, and an attempt should be made to fix upon us a tyranny worse than death, then all must die together. He hoped, however, that it would be the proud destiny of North Carolina to lead in this matter, so that the pen of history would have to record not only the immortal deeds of her soldiers, but also of her statesmen.

He showed that it was not true that peace meetings, when properly conducted, tended to desertion, but that their tendency was precisely the reverse; that those who participated in them were the fathers and brothers of the brave soldiers in the field, and that they were impelled by the thousands of letters received from those soldiers, urging upon them to appeal to the leading men of the land to make an effort for a just and honorable peace. He warned the people to guard with sleepless vigilance their liberties, and especially to see that the military should continue to yield, and be kept in subjection to the civil authority of the State. He also alluded to the odious *test oath* which was attempted to be fixed upon a free people by an ordinance of the Convention, and in connection with these two subjects he paid high tributes to Senator Graham, Gov. Vance, and Chief Justice Pearson.

He alluded to the fierce attacks made on the Editor of the North Carolina *Standard*, and denounced the attempts made to suppress that and other papers in the State, and expressed the opinion that more than three-fourths of the people of the State, held, in the main, the opinions that were expressed through the columns of that paper; that it was *untrue* that the Editor of that paper had ever advised re-construction or *submission*, and yet this was the false charge made, upon which partisan resolutions and coarse denunciations, to say nothing of brutal threats, were based.—That the allegations, from whatever source, that those who favored a peace upon the basis he had suggested were untrue to the country, or were traitors, was an infamous libel upon at least eighty thousand of the voters of North Carolina—and that, therefore, an immense majority of the people would hardly be driven from the position they had firmly taken, by the false clamors and wicked libels of a pitiful minority; that as for himself, he regarded such intemperate and partizan denunciations with mingled feelings of pity and contempt. He read extracts from the Richmond *Whig*, an extreme Southern paper, and showed that they smacked a thousand times stronger of re-construction than any editorial that had ever appeared in the *Standard* or *Progress*. He deeply regretted, nay, thousands of the best men and ablest in the land profoundly regretted that Mr. Davis, after having been unanimously elected, should have carried into the Presidential chair his partisan prejudices, and more especially in an unequal and fearful struggle like this we are engaged in, where the issues of life and death are involved; that he had acted thus, not only in his appointments to civil trusts, but also in the vast patronage he held in his appointments to military offices—so that, almost the entire control of the government was in the hands of those most unfortunate prophets, who declared that *Cotton was King*, and who foretold that *secession would be peaceable*, and would not involve us in a war. Such, he argued, would not have been the course of a Graham or a Stephens, had those great statesmen been placed at the helm of the ship of State; and he expressed the opinion that not even Mr. Stephens, the Vice President, had the full confidence of the President. He hoped for a change.

He concluded, by urging on the people the propriety of obeying the civil and military laws, urged the people to see that the deserters return to their regiments, and stand by their colors—advised that no opposition should be manifested to the [illegible] call for conscripts, and that [illegible] in the way of the *tithing law*, [illegible] it as unwise and unjust, and [illegible] it would be repealed, or so [illegible] to render it acceptable to the people.

CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY AND THE ILLEGAL SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

From the New York Daily News.]

President Lincoln, by his last act of usurpation, has succeeded in casting all former violations of the Constitution and of the laws into the shade. His illegal enlistments, the seizure of telegraphic dispatches, the invasion of Virginia, the infamously false pretences under which war was forced upon the country, the massacre at St. Louis, the unconstitutional proclamation of martial law in the District of Columbia, Maryland, Missouri and Alexandria, were deserving of reprobation; but all combined have not equalled in atrocity the daring step which has been authorized, in the case of Merryman, whose delivery in Court was ordered by Chief Justice Taney. Despotism may become so odious that its final overthrow may be predicted long before it arrives at the point of an absolute autocratic tyranny, where the subject has no security for either his liberty or his life; and every individual inheriting Anglo-Saxon traditions has been brought up to understand that both are endangered when the sanctity of the *habeas corpus* writ is trampled under foot, or even questioned.

It may be safely asserted that since the days of Charles I of England, no more arbitrary act has been committed, than has been perpetrated, with the approval of the President, by General Cadwallader within the last week. The Constitution, the usages of common law, the teaching of all legal authorities, and a multitude of precedents in England and this country, render the crime which has been committed so clear, that no one who has looked dispassionately into the case will pretend to justify it for an instant. In fact, so dangerous has it ever been regarded to tamper with the right of *habeas corpus*, that it has never in America been suspended in any single instance before, excepting in the case of Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts, from November 1786 to July 1787. In 1814 the policy of such a step was urged upon the State of Louisiana, but General Jackson, impatient of the action of the Legislature, laid New Orleans under martial law, and practically suspended the privilege of the writ. He ordered the arrest of Louallier for alleged mutiny, and upon Judge Hall's issuing a writ of *habeas corpus*, arrested him also. He was summoned, however, to answer for this contempt, read his own defence in Court, and was fined $1,000 for his offence, which he paid upon the spot. The severe rebuke which the old hero afterwards submitted to from President Madison was also patiently borne by him, so patent had been the illegality of his conduct.

Congress has never exercised its prerogative of suspending the *habeas corpus* law. On the 22d of January, 1807, the President of the United States sent a special message to the Senate on the subject of the Burr conspiracy, stating that one of the emissaries of Aaron Burr, arrested by Gen. Wilkinson, had been released by *habeas corpus*. The Senate became alarmed, and on the same day passed a bill to suspend the privilege of the writ for three months; but the House of Representatives, with equal promptitude, rejected the act as "unworthy of its consideration." The Constitution of the United States provides that "the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." Rebellion and invasion are eminently matters of national concern, and it is fit that Congress should possess the power to make effectual such measures as it may deem expedient to adopt for their suppression. In the discharge of this duty it may forbid the release of prisoners by either Federal or State Courts while the exigency lasts; but no authority short of Congress can do this. Judge Story, in his work on the Constitution of the United States, says that the right to suspend the *habeas corpus* writ must exclusively belong to that body, as in England it can only be suspended by the act of parliament. In Conkling's Treatise on the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, page 78, it is declared that "the privilege of *habeas corpus*, in common with all other Judicial powers, with the qualified exception of the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, was left at the disposal of Congress. The subject was too important to be overlooked or deferred, and accordingly, was provided for in organic Judiciary act of 1789." Chief Justice Taney was, therefore, quite right in declining:

1st. The President, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, cannot suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, nor authorize any military officer to do so.

2d. A military officer has no right to arrest and detain a person, nor subject him to the rules and articles of war for an offence against the laws of the United States, except in aid of the judicial authority and subject to its control; and if the party is arrested by the military, it is the duty of the officer to deliver him over immediately to the civil authority, to be dealt with according to law.

The Act of March 3, 1833, section 7 (see Vol. 4 of Statutes-at-Large, p. 634,) under which Chief Justice Taney issued his writ, reads as follows:

"Either of the officers of the Supreme Court, or a Judge of any District Court of the United States, in addition to the authority already conferred by law, shall have power to grant writs of *habeas corpus* in all cases of a prisoner or prisoners, in jail or confinement where he or they shall be committed or confined, on, or by any, authority or law, for any act done, or omitted to be done, in pursuance of a law of the United States, or any order, process or decree of the Judge or Court thereof, anything in any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. And if any person or persons to whom such writ of *habeas corpus* may be directed, shall refuse to obey the same, or shall neglect or refuse to make return, or shall make a false return thereto; in additon to the remedies already given by law, he or they shall be deemed, and taken to be, guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction before any Court of competent jurisdiction, be punished, by fine, not exceeded $1000, and by imprisonment, not exceeding six months, or by either, according to the nature and aggravation of the case."

A subsequent act, except from those who are entitled to the benefit of *habeas corpus*, "persons committed for felony or treason, plainly expressed in the warrant, as well as persons convicted or in execution." In the Merryman case it is not pretended that any warrant was issued at all, and Chief Justice Taney would have subjected himself, according to the manner in which the right of citizens to the privilege of the writ have been interpreted in most of the States, to the most grave and unworthy imputations, tainting his judicial integrity, if he had failed to issue it upon proper application being made. The laws of New York (Revised Statutes, vol. iii, part 3, chap. 9, section 46, art 2) goes so far as to say, that "if any Court or officers authorized by the provision of this article to grant writs of *habeas corpus* or *certiorari*, shall refuse to grant such writ, when legally applied for, every member of such Court, who shall have assented to such refusal, and every such officer, shall severally forfeit to the party aggrieved $1000." In Arkansas and Missouri the Courts are subject to penalties, not only for refusing the writ, but also for unreasonably delaying to issue it. There are also penalties in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, New Jersey, North Carolina, California, Georgia and South Carolina, for refusal to issue a writ in vacation or in chambers—(Vid. Hurd on *habeas corpus*.) Yet, such Republican journals as the Tribune dare to call the Chief Justice a "hoary apologist for crime" for but what it would have been regarded in all States as a misdemeanor not to have done.

For the Progress.]

MR. EDITOR:—I see that the Destructives of New Hanover counties have nominated Gov. V for re-election. Mr. Fulton, of the *Journal*, of Hanover, and Dr. Blow leads in Pitt. These and others of the same stripe, declared in 1862 Vance and his supporters were then disloyal, election was a Union triumph. Who has changed the *Confederate* and other Destructive journals porting Gov. Vance and assailing Mr. Holden is known by the company he keeps. Every C who votes for Gov. Vance, will vote with Dr. W. J. Blow, D. K. McRae, John Spelman Lane, William Robinson, C. H. Cofield, T. J. Jno. U. Kirkland, H. K. Nash, Jim. Morris, Z and men of that stamp. Is there not "something the state of Denmark?"

I also observe that the *Confederate* of the 22d which seems to be the leading organ of Gov. Vance the Vance men or destructives of the State to their platform in the meetings which they may resolutions of the New Hanover meeting drawn Mr. Fulton. The Governor is thus cordially by the destructives in all parts of the State.

For the Progress.]

Many voters are desirous of voting for Dr. J Matthews, to represent Nash county in the Hous mons at the ensuing election. He is a true Conse and well calculated to make an able representati know he does not desire the position, but the of the times require that we should select men motives, and who will study the wishes of their ents, and in the name of Dr. Matthews we find a we know would do all in his power to promote the est of his State and constituents. MANY VO

The Rites of Confirmation were administe St. Paul's church, Richmond, on Sunday, by th Reverend Bishop Johns, to between forty and candidates, in the presence of a large congrega

A Conservative Meeting will be he Rosenburg, Wake County, on the second Satur April. All true Conservatives are invited to be March 21-td MANY CITIZ

To the People of North-Carolina.—In pliance with the wishes of many friends, I announ self a candidate for the office of Governor of North lina, at the election to be held on the first Thurs August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "o straitest sect," are well known to the people of th These principles and views are what they have They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite ple from their employments, and add to the exc which prevails in the public mind, by harangui for their votes. We need all our energies to m common enemy, and to provide means of subsist our troops in the field and the people at home. people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vot men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide thei ion, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to p the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Ca and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLD

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborou riot, and Henderson Times will please copy till election, and forward accounts.

We are authorized and requested to nounce WILLIAM P. TAYLOR, Esq., of Chatha a Candidate for Congress in the 7th Congressiona trict, to supply the place of Hon. Samuel H. Chr deceased. March 14-da

Daily Confederate, Fayetteville Observer, Wad Argus and Greensboro Patriot copy till day of e and forward bills to Progress Office for payment.

Congressional.—EDITOR PROGRESS:—We beg to suggest the name of our fellow-citizen, Gen. J. M. LEACH, as a candidate for Congress in this Di to supply the vacancy created by the death of C Christian. In times such as the present men of s experience, who possess talents, should be called t And as a member of the Legislature for many years also to Congress, his speeches, votes and conser course in both bodies, gave general satisfaction a many personal and political friends.

MANY CITIZENS of Davidson Cou March 10-tf

We are authorized to announce A. G. TER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th gressional District of North Carolina in the Congr the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. H. tian, deceased. March 1

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CA LINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, A VACANCY HAS OCCURRE the Representation of the State of North Ca in the House of Representatives of the Congress Confederate States, by the death of the Honorable uel H. Christian, Representative elect to the second gress, from the Seventh Congressional District, and of election have been issued to the Sheriffs of the counties, composing said District, commanding the cause elections to be held in their respective counti the places established by law, on the third Thursd April, at which the qualified voters of said Congres District may vote for some person to fill the said va

Now therefore, in conformity to law, in each case and provided, I do issue this, my Proclamation, m known the existence of such vacancy, and that an tion will be held to fill the same, at the time aforesa the end that the qualified voters, in the said Con sional District, may attend at the said time and places established by law, and cast their votes ac ingly.

Soldiers from the said Congressional District, wh qualified voters, are, by law, entitled to cast their in this election on the second Thursday in April.

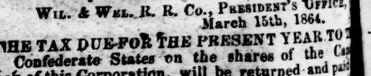
In witness whereof ZEBULON B. VANCE, L. S. Governor, Captain General and Commander Chief, hath signed these presents and caused Great Seal to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh the 17th day of March D., 1864, and in the year of American Independence 88th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE
R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Sec'y.
March 18-d&2w

Confederate, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' triot and Wadesboro' Argus *publish 2 weeks.*

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WI & WEL. R. R. CO.



WIL. & WEL. R. R. CO., PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, March 15th, 1864.

THE TAX DUE FOR THE PRESENT YEAR TO T Confederate States on the shares of the Cap Stock of this Corporation, will be returned and paid the Corporation, and under regulations to be issued the Secretary of the Treasury, the respective shareh ers will be exempt from the return or payment of particular tax. S. D. WALLACE, President March 22 d&wt1A

Raleigh Confederate, Petersburg Express and Tarb Southerner will copy daily and weekly till 1st April, send bills receipted to the Treasurer of the Company

Quartermaster's Department, GOLDSBORO', N. C., Feb. 25th, 1864.

PRODUCERS IN THE COUNTY OF JOHNST will deliver one-tenth of their corn (tax in kind Dr. John B. Beckwith, County Commissioner, for the of the families of indigent soldiers. J. H. BRYAN, Capt. & P. Q. M. 3d Con. Dist. N.

FARMERS OF JOHNSTON WILL LEARN FR the above order that their tithe corn now belongs to county, it has been paid for, and they will be expected deliver it only upon the orders from the county Agen JNO. B. BECKWITH, County Commissioner. March 22-d1ww2w

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAG Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and oth Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed March 18-d&wtf

TO BOYS.

ONE OR TWO GOOD WHITE BOYS CAN FIN profitable employment by immediate application at the Progress Office. Feb 26-tf